PREVAILED	Roll Call No
FAILED	Ayes
WITHDRAWN	Noes
RULED OUT OF ORDER	
ROLLD GOT OF GREEK	

HOUSE MOTION

MR. SPEAKER:

I move that Engrossed Senate Bill 524 be amended to read as follows:

1	Page 31, between lines 11 and 12, begin a new paragraph and insert:
2	"SECTION 30. IC 6-1.1-25-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
3	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 4. (a) The period for
4	redemption of real property sold under IC 6-1.1-24 is:
5	(1) one (1) year after the date of sale for a taxpayer who is
6	eligible to claim the homestead credit for property taxes owed
7	on the real property under IC 6-1.1-20.9;
8	(2) one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of sale to a
9	purchasing agency qualified under IC 36-7-17;
10	(3) one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of sale of real
11	property on the list prepared under IC 6-1.1-24-1.5; or
12	(4) one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of sale under
13	IC 6-1.1-24-5.5(b); or
14	(5) except as provided in subdivisions (2) through (4), one
15	hundred eighty (180) days after the date of sale for a taxpayer
16	who is not eligible to claim the homestead credit for property
17	taxes on the real property under IC 6-1.1-20.9, if the county
18	executive, in a county not containing a consolidated city, or
19	the county legislative body, in a county containing a
20	consolidated city, has adopted an ordinance to have this
21	subdivision apply to the county.
22	(b) The period for redemption of real property:
23	(1) on which the county acquires a lien under IC 6-1.1-24-6; and
24	(2) for which the certificate of sale is not sold under
25	IC 6-1.1-24-6.1;

MO052402/DI 73+

is one hundred twenty (120) days after the date the county acquires the lien under IC 6-1.1-24-6.

(c) The period for redemption of real property:

- (1) on which the county acquires a lien under IC 6-1.1-24-6; and
- (2) for which the certificate of sale is sold under IC 6-1.1-24; is one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of sale of the certificate of sale under IC 6-1.1-24.
- (d) When a deed for real property is executed under this chapter, the county auditor shall cancel the certificate of sale and file the canceled certificate in the office of the county auditor. If real property that appears on the list prepared under IC 6-1.1-24-1.5 is offered for sale and an amount that is at least equal to the minimum sale price required under IC 6-1.1-24-5(e) is not received, the county auditor shall issue a deed to the real property in the manner provided in IC 6-1.1-24-6.5.
- (e) When a deed is issued to a county under this chapter, the taxes and special assessments for which the real property was offered for sale, and all subsequent taxes, special assessments, interest, penalties, and cost of sale shall be removed from the tax duplicate in the same manner that taxes are removed by certificate of error.
- (f) A tax deed executed under this chapter vests in the grantee an estate in fee simple absolute, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances created or suffered before or after the tax sale except those liens granted priority under federal law and the lien of the state or a political subdivision for taxes and special assessments which accrue subsequent to the sale and which are not removed under subsection (e). However, the estate is subject to:
 - (1) all easements, covenants, declarations, and other deed restrictions shown by public records;
 - (2) laws, ordinances, and regulations concerning governmental police powers, including zoning, building, land use, improvements on the land, land division, and environmental protection; and
 - (3) liens and encumbrances created or suffered by the grantee.
- (g) A tax deed executed under this chapter is prima facie evidence of:
 - (1) the regularity of the sale of the real property described in the deed;
 - (2) the regularity of all proper proceedings; and
 - (3) valid title in fee simple in the grantee of the deed.
- (h) A county auditor is not required to execute a deed to the county under this chapter if the county executive determines that the property involved contains hazardous waste or another environmental hazard for which the cost of abatement or alleviation will exceed the fair market value of the property. The county may enter the property to conduct environmental investigations.
- (i) If the county executive makes the determination under subsection (h) as to any interest in an oil or gas lease or separate mineral rights, the county treasurer shall certify all delinquent taxes, interest, penalties,

MO052402/DI 73+ 2005

1	and costs assessed under IC 6-1.1-24 to the clerk, following the
2	procedures in IC 6-1.1-23-9. After the date of the county treasurer's
3	certification, the certified amount is subject to collection as delinquent
4	personal property taxes under IC 6-1.1-23. Notwithstanding
5	IC 6-1.1-4-12.4 and IC 6-1.1-4-12.6, the assessed value of such an
6	interest shall be zero (0) until production commences.
7	(j) When a deed is issued to a purchaser of a certificate of sale sold
8	under IC 6-1.1-24-6.1, the county auditor shall, in the same manner that
9	taxes are removed by certificate of error, remove from the tax duplicate
10	the taxes, special assessments, interest, penalties, and costs remaining
11	due as the difference between the amount of the last minimum bid

under IC 6-1.1-24-5(e) and the amount paid for the certificate of sale.".

Page 31, line 16, after "4(a)(1)" insert "or 4(a)(5), as applicable,".

Page 73, between lines 13 and 14, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 80. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005] IC 6-1.1-25-4, as amended by this act, applies only to properties sold at a tax sale after June 30, 2005.".

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively. (Reference is to ESB 524 as printed March 25, 2005.)

Representative Day

MO052402/DI 73+ 2005